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Forty-seventh session
Items 69 and 98 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 13 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English, of a statement by the President of Ukraine on the events around Nagorny Karabakh, issued on 6 March 1992 (see annex).

I request you to circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under items 69 and 98 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Victor A. KRYZHANIVSKIY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Ukraine
to the United Nations

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Statement on the events around Nagorny Karabakh made on
6 March 1992 by the President of Ukraine

The conflict around Nagorny Karabakh has reached a critical point, causing untold suffering among the population and dangerously destabilizing the situation in the region. Each day brings ever more tragic news from Nagorny Karabakh. The peoples of the two neighbouring countries have fallen into a trap that was left behind by the imperial policy of monstrous deformations and oppression of the spiritual life of nations, their languages and cultures.

The conflict between the nations resulted in the outbreak of war, violation of human rights, thousands of refugees and the murder of hundreds of innocent civilians.

The interests of the Azerbaijani and Armenian peoples demand an immediate cease-fire and the renewal of peaceful coexistence among the countries and peoples of the region.

I support the recommendations of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on the settlement of this conflict. The participation of Azerbaijan and Armenia in the United Nations and CSCE gives them the opportunity and obligation to use fully the mechanisms of these international forums for peacefully solving the problem.

I call on all interested parties to undertake concrete actions with the goal of peaceful settlement of the conflict. The meeting of the heads of States members of CIS to be held at Kyiv on 20 March could become an important step to reach such a settlement, provided that the parties concerned demonstrate their good will.

I think that in order to restore peace in Nagorny Karabakh it is necessary to stop combat action immediately, to guarantee adherence to a cease-fire by all sides, to withdraw from the region all armed formations, including CIS armed forces, and to establish democratic institutions of legal authorities that would promote normalization of life.

On behalf of the people of Ukraine I appeal to the parliaments and leaders of Azerbaijan and Armenia, all those who are in a position to influence the events in Nagorny Karabakh, to stop the bloodshed and to start the dialogue between the parties concerned.



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Items 30, 35 and 74 of the preliminary
list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 16 March 1992 from the Permanent Observer
of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention.

On 15 March 1992, a large contingent of Israeli occupying forces stormed the Askar refugee camp from several directions. The result of this attack against this camp in the occupied Palestinian West Bank was that three Palestinians were killed and a fourth injured.

This action is a continuation of the policy and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, of intensified aggression and repression against the Palestinian people living under Israeli military occupation.

All of those Israeli illegal practices represent clear violations of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 and all relevant United Nations Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

* A/47/50.

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We call upon the United Nations and, in particular, the Security Council to take necessary measures to put an end to such illegal practices committed by Israel, the occupying Power. Providing international protection for the Palestinian people living under Israeli occupation is imperative.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 30, 35 and 74 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Riyad MANSOUR
Deputy Permanent Observer of
Palestine to the United Nations
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.



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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 17 March 1992 from the Permanent Representative
of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the enclosed statement by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter HOHENFELLNER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Austria
to the United Nations

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued at Ljubljana on 23 January 1992 by the Ministry
for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia concerning the
independence and international recognition of the Republic of
Slovenia

With the international recognition by a number of States and with the further recognitions which will follow, the Republic of Slovenia joins the international community of sovereign States as an international legal entity, with all the rights and responsibilities of a sovereign State.

Deriving from the right of the Slovene nation to self-determination, based on the principles of international law and the Constitution of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, the people of the Republic of Slovenia decided by absolute majority of votes at a Plebiscite held on 23 December 1990, that they would form an independent and sovereign State of the Republic of Slovenia in which to conduct their future life.

In order to resolve in a peaceful way the profound and long-lasting constitutional crisis of the former Yugoslavia, the Republic of Slovenia, in accordance with the then valid Constitution of the SFRY, put forward a number of proposals for a democratic and agreed solution. These proposals were, however, rejected by the other republics, with the exception of the Republic of Croatia, and by the institutions of former Yugoslavia.

In accordance with the plebiscite decision, on 25 June 1991 the Republic of Slovenia declared a sovereign and independent State. In spite of this declaration, Slovenia was prepared to resolve by agreement and in a peaceful way all questions raised by the new situation. Instead of an agreed solution to such questions, Slovenia was subjected to aggression launched and conducted by federal administration. Slovenia defended her sovereignty and, after the mediation of the European Community, accepted a three-month moratorium on the implementation of the terms of its independence. The Slovene question was thus internationalized.

Even before the achievement of international recognition, the Republic of Slovenia, bearing in mind the importance and universal character of the Organization of the United Nations, informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Security Council in letters from the President of the Presidency, Mr. Milan Kučan, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Dimitrij Rupel, of its views on the causes of the Yugoslav crisis and possible paths to its peaceful resolution. The Republic of Slovenia thus, as a future member of the world organization, even at that stage of searching for resolution of the conflict on the territory of former Yugoslavia, tried to make its contribution to the efforts of the Organization of the United Nations to find a peaceful solution to the Yugoslav crisis and permanently assure peace and security in this part of Europe.

The conflicts on the territory of former Yugoslavia have already claimed too many human lives and caused untold material damage. Recovery process will last a long time and will demand additional efforts on the part of the newly established States on the territory of former Yugoslavia, as well as the understanding and assistance of the international community, for them to realize their development plans. The European Community and its members, as well as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations, all of them have expended great efforts in the search for a solution to the crisis on the territory of former Yugoslavia. First results on the way to a final and peaceful political solution of this crisis are already evident.

The Republic of Slovenia accepts the resolutions of the Security Council devoted to the resolution of the Yugoslav crisis and fully supports the efforts of the Organization of the United Nations towards the deployment of peace-keeping forces in the areas of conflict, in the expectation that it will enable the further search for a political solution in the frame of the Conference on Yugoslavia in Brussels. The Republic of Slovenia is also prepared to play an active role in the future at the conference table, where it has been cooperating to date and to which it has itself proposed a number of concrete steps towards the solution of the Yugoslav crisis.

The sovereignty and independence of Slovenia was never contested at the Conference on Yugoslavia. It was also accepted by the European Community as sponsor to the Conference.

The Republic of Slovenia had to demonstrate for its international recognition that, in addition to general conditions based on the principles of international law, it also fulfilled special conditions which the European Community adopted in the Declaration on Yugoslavia and in the Guidelines for the recognition of new States in Eastern Europe and the USSR, at the session of the Council of Ministers of the European Community on 16 December 1991. The Arbitration Commission of the Conference on Yugoslavia on 11 January 1992 adopted the opinion that the Republic of Slovenia met all the required conditions for international recognition.

On this basis, the member States of the European Community accepted on 15 January 1992 unanimous decision on the recognition of the Republic of Slovenia, in which they were quickly followed by almost all other European, as well as some other States.

The Republic of Slovenia also meets all the conditions for acceptance into the Organization of the United Nations, in accordance with the United Nations Charter. It is willing consistently to respect this Charter, as well as other international instruments and principles of international law. As a future member of the world organization it is ready to make its contribution to the preservation of international peace and security, and to the achievement of the other aims of the Organization of the United Nations. In due course, the Republic of Slovenia will submit the application for membership in the United Nations.



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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 17 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English, of a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine concerning the situation on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, issued on 16 March 1992 (see annex).

I request you to circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Victor A. KRYZHANIVSKIY
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
Permanent Mission of Ukraine
to the United Nations

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine,
issued on 16 March 1992

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine is receiving from different sources information that on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, in particular in the Pridnistrovje areas, adjacent to the state frontiers of Ukraine, lately there have taken place events, the character and dynamics of which cannot but summon deep concern in Ukraine. These developments gain an ever more perilous complexion and, what is particularly dangerous, they threaten to extend beyond the borders of the Republic of Moldova.

It has become known that the first refugees from the Pridnistrovje areas had appeared on the territory of the Odessa Oblast of Ukraine. They have been testifying that real combat actions are taking place in the area of the city of Dubossary, with many killed and wounded. As a result of the heightening of the conflict, combat actions in some areas have become indiscriminate, and contributing to sufferings of civilians, including foreign citizens. Taking advantage of the fact that the Ukrainian-Moldovan state border is not properly guarded, the opposing sides, in some cases, use direct transportation lines, passing through the territory of Ukraine between the towns of Moldova, thus ignoring the legal orders of the representatives of the agencies of internal affairs of Ukraine.

As a result, an extremely tense situation is developing in the Odessa Oblast areas of Ukraine which border Moldova, and everything points to it becoming an emergency.

In this connection, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine is empowered to state that the events in the neighbouring Republic of Moldova cannot be disregarded since they resulted in the violation of the state border of Ukraine by military formations, and thus became a menace to the security of sovereign and independent Ukraine, and threaten the involvement of some of its border areas in this conflict.

Similar acts, irrespective of their initiators, are a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter as well as of the Helsinki Final Act principles relating to the inviolability of frontiers and territorial integrity of states. Strictly observing these and other fundamental principles of international law in its relations with neighbouring Moldova, Ukraine has full right to expect the same position from the side of the Republic of Moldova. Taking into account the fact that the state border/of Ukraine/was trespassed without the knowledge and participation of the official authorities of the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine warns all the participants of the conflict in Pridnistrovje of the inadmissibility of using Ukrainian territory for their purposes.

In this connection, Ukraine reserves the right to undertake proper measures in order to provide for its national security.

Inasmuch as the escalation of tension in Pridnistrovje is taking place in the areas neighbouring Ukraine and inhabited by hundreds of thousands of citizens of the Republic of Moldova of Ukrainian descent, Ukraine cannot but express its stance on this conflict, on the whole.

News of the escalation of armed clashes, including the use of artillery, causes great concern and worry. This situation, which has resulted in victims among innocent civilians, as well as destruction, demands the immediate undertaking of measures to stop combat actions by all sides of the conflict. Any attempts to solve this problem by military means are doomed to failure. The example of Nagorny Karabakh is proof of this.

Ukraine calls upon the sides to the conflict to immediately solve all disputable problems by political means, with the aim of stopping bloodshed, stabilizing the situation, eliminating the reasons for the conflict, strengthening the atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding. Particular caution and balanced approach to the conflict should be manifested by the CIS Armed Forces located in the region.

The principles of the United Nations Charter, Helsinki Final Act and documents, signed within the framework of the CIS should form the basis of a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

The sides to the conflict could use the good offices of the authoritative mechanisms of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and, in event of their consent and good will, Ukraine could become a mediator in its settlement.



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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 19 March 1992 from the Permanent Representative of
Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text, in English and French, of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Mozambique, issued at Lisbon on 17 March 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under the items 69 and 98 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Fernando REINO
Ambassador of Portugal
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Statement on Mozambique made by the European Community
and its member States on 17 March 1992

The Community and its member States, who have been following from the outset the course of the peace negotiations between the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO, welcome the signing of Protocol III, concerning the electoral law and citizens rights, which took place in Rome, last Thursday, 12 March.

They hope that this important new development for the process of national reconciliation will be followed by a significant decrease in the intensity of fighting on the ground before the signing of the cease-fire agreement.

Recalling their statement of 27 May 1991, the Community and its member States reiterate their support for the efforts of the mediators and encourage the negotiating parties to pursue their efforts towards the bringing about of a final, comprehensive peace agreement.



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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON
THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 19 March 1992 from the Permanent Representatives
of Portugal and the United States of America to the United
Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The undersigned have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of a joint statement of the European Community of Yugoslavia, issued at Lisbon on 11 March 1992 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 69 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING
Ambassador of the United States of America
Permanent Representative
to the United Nations

(Signed) Fernando REINO
Ambassador of Portugal
Permanent Representative
to the United Nations

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

US/EC Declaration on the recognition of the Yugoslav Republics

The Community and its member States and the United States reiterate their strong support for the United Nations Peace-keeping Plan, for the European Community Peace Conference chaired by Lord Carrington and for the key principles underlying the search for a political settlement of the Yugoslav crisis at the European Community Conference: no changes in the borders of the Yugoslav Republics by force or absent mutual consent, strong protection for human rights and the rights of all national and ethnic groups in all republics.

The Community and its member States and the United States have agreed to coordinate their approaches to completing the process of recognizing those Yugoslav Republics that seek independence.

The Community and its member States, bearing in mind its declaration on 16 December 1991, and the United States are agreed:

- (I) That the United States will, in this context, give rapid and positive consideration to the requests for recognition by Croatia and Slovenia in such a way as to support the dual-track approach based on the deployment of the United Nations peace-keeping force and the European Community Peace Conference chaired by Lord Carrington;
- (II) That the Community and its member States and the United States will also coordinate their approach to Serbia and Montenegro, which have expressed the wish to form a common state, and lay particular emphasis on their demonstrable respect for the territorial integrity of the other republics and for the rights of minorities on their territory as well as their willingness to negotiate Yugoslav State succession issues at the EC Conference on the basis of mutual agreement with the other four republics; and
- (III) That positive consideration should be given to the requests for recognition of the other two republics, contingent on the resolution of the remaining European Community questions relating to those two republics. In this context, they strongly urge all parties in Bosnia Herzegovina to adopt without delay constitutional arrangements that will provide for a peaceful and harmonious development of this republic within its existing borders. The Community and its member States and the United States also agreed strongly to oppose any effort to undermine the stability and territorial integrity of those two republics.
